THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

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Bombay, 12th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

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FOR SURAT.

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Bombay, 14th March 1863.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1863.

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Consul for the Sublime Porte.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

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THE BOMBAY MISCELLANY.—Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, Bombay.—A copy of a magazine bearing the above title lies before us, and we are glad to notice the book as a praiseworthy attempt on the part of the spirited publishers to establish a work in India in which the literary contributions of Europeans in our Eastern dependency may be brought before the world. Much information of a valuable nature relating to India may be collected through the agency of a work such as this—information that might otherwise be lost as few Europeans in the East have leisure for the production of *books*, and are out of the way of communicating with *magazines* at home. This, *Miscellany* ought especially to recommend itself to the many "old Indians" scattered throughout Britain, for in addition to tales and sketches illustrative of Indian life, we observe that the work contains a well-written monthly summary or prospect of Indian affairs, and articles giving every information on military matters in India will also be found in its pages. The work is not quite a new one, for more than that it has had its ground for nearly two years, and from its contents we are inclined to augur favourably of an advance in the literary tastes of our countrymen in the East. It is well got up, and reflects great credit upon the Bombay firm from whose press it is issued.—*Inverness Advertiser.*

THIS is an Indian monthly which combines in an agreeable manner the functions of a magazine and a newspaper. It has stories, tales, sketches of a fictional nature, and essays of a graver cast, with a London letter summarising in business like style the monthly chit-chat about politics and literature in the great metropolis. The feature however, that is likely to prove most interesting to Eastern readers is the retrospect of Indian news, which appears to be carefully done. For 'Old Indians" who wish to keep themselves *au cou ant* with all the importance going on in the country in which they spent their youth and manhood and, at the same time, to avoid the expense and trouble involved in wading through files of Indian papers, this "Miscellany" seems very well adapted.—*Scotsman.*

THE "Cornhills" and the "Temple Bars" must not be supposed to have the whole field to themselves in our Colonies and dependencies. There lies before us a number of a magazine bearing the above title, and which we observe has reached its fifth volume. It is all, or nearly all, written in India, and printed and issued by its spirited proprietors in Bombay. The tales and sketches are, for the most part, illustrative of life in India, and the magazine forms an excellent vehicle for the contributions of English writers in our Eastern dependency, where most Europeans are too deeply absorbed in the cultivation of the "Pagoda Tree" to find much leisure for literature ; and among whom it is, therefore, all the more needful to give every encouragement to a little distraction from merely "material pursuits." "Old Indians"—and there are many of the class in our neighbourhood—will find this work to possess considerable interest for them, as we note that there is an admirably written monthly summary of Indian events. Every information relative to military movements is also given ; and any one taking an interest in the "Turf" in India will find, in the Racing Calendar of each month, all the information they may desire. For the better enlightenment of residents in India itself, a

Commercial.

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On Ireland do.			
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. for one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. on the amount.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Dividend warrants and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
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Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
3 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
2 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
1 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
Sight at 2s.	0¾d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

A 1 Draft, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking had Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 21st, 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rp.
" 3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand	Is.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	fcs.	2-57	cts.
" 3 Do. Do.	" 2-54		"
On Demand	" 2-51		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

For any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.		do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfocement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for Letters of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland 31 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected in any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account to ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
On demand			
On Scotland	Is.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	Is.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Ex hange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondees shall be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 13	Marie	Meyer	Bushire 25 Feb.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 12 March.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 13	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.
	Tulja	Shephard	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Dutch Barque *Marie*, from Bushire.—Mr. J. Demetrias; two Persians; and one Armenian.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Captain Geach; Dr. Lambert; Mr. Cahin; and one hundred and fifteen natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—one hundred and fifty natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Zemindar*, W. B. Jones, bound to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 13TH MARCH 1863.

Hornet.—122 bags Gingelly seed, 183 cwt.; 700 bags Surseeseed, 1,050 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 55 cases Dry Ginger, 75 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 18 cases Indigo, 50½ mds., Khoobchund Bhanjee Hurji; Loose E. Te th, 2 cwt., Premjee Sewjee; 4 cases Sundries, Chesson and Woodhall.

Salamanca.—Loose E. Teeth, 16 cwt., Crustnaje Rungjee.

For Liverpool.

Zambia.—75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Naroujee Mowjee; 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Herald.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Manjee.

Cambay.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Hurjee Dawood.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—169 bags Bhoysingseed, 211 cwt., Dewjee Bhanjee.

King of Algeria.—55 bales Cotton, 19¾ cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Queen of Hope.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Tasmania.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cullandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 1,810 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Mornington.—90 bales Wool, 270 cwt.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Madhowjee Jugjeevun.

City of Agra.—165 bales Cotton, 577½ cwt., Jaynaron Dhrumraz.

Magnolia.—1,200 bags Rapeseed, 1 800 cwt., C. Warwick; 150 packages Linseed, 225 cwt., Ludha Poonay.

Resolute.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Jairam Ruttonsy; 22 bales Wool, 66 cwt., Gopaldass Dhurumsy.

Brunelle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Greyhound.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jehangir Hormusjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Concordia.—500 bundles Surseeseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Muckaay; 300 bundles Surseeseed, 150 cwt., Dewjee Premjee.

Wasp.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 138 bundles Coir Cables, 24½ cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Almora.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Vusunjee Soonderjee: 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Ramjee Hurry; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Runchore Lalljee; 280 bales Cotton, 980 cwt., Cowasjee Manockjee and Co.; 388 bags Linseed, 436½ cwt., Jeatha Vurrus.

Pudor.—300 bags Gingelly seed, 450 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Adriatic.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Arundel.—475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Pestonjee Muncherjee; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Furbhoodass Jeevundass; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Morarjee Poonja; 410 bales Cotton, 1,435 cwt., Samjee Hurry.

Queen of the Seas.—1 half bale Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

For Havre.

Hadassah.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Bhicajee Muncherjee.

For St. Thomas.

Bosphorus.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabroy Thackeray; 140 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 84 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dhurumsy; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Neusy and Co.; 40 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, S. H. Cama; 1 box Sundries, Ebram Rustom; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvaremull Dulleebhoy; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lb. each, Ebram Soomer; 100 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonbhoy Khaluckdena and Co; 1 box Cow Bazour, 27 lbs., Rustomjee Cowasjee; 7 bales Cotton Waste, 20 cwt., Narayen Wasudewjee; 1 case Work Boxes, Doolub Nuthoo; 84 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poodjabhoy; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Allabuhboy Hubibbhoy; 50½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Momud Hubibbhoy; 84 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

Steamer *Norna.*—1 box piece good, &c., Jevunjee Nowrojee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Norna.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 19 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Kuttonjee Eduljee.

Steamer *Indore.*—28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunessdass Crustnajee; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, T. Sittaram.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Indore.*—16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Scorpion	... Bombay.
*946	Auckland, (paddle)...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarie ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	...
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Seaby ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trotope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge ...	Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (steamer)	Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), ...	Bombay.
*225	Euphrates, ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette)...	Bombay.
*1459	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), ...	Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Grootsaar, (paddle yacht), Syrang ...	Bombay.
309	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Howett ...	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Hawison	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), ...	Bengal Public Works Department.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ...	Aden.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Thetis, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Bombay.
1003	Zoroster, 9 (paddle)	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1156	Hornet, Prynn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 25)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 14)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, D. Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 3)
1001	Algiers, Buchanan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1197	Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
1249	Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
967	Beaochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 9)
791	Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	
1070	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
816	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
972	Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
870	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1215	Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1647	Earl of Dalhousie, J. Campbell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1268	Feyznia, R. Hutchinson.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
812	Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1410	Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
1124	Havelock,

Government Gazette would suffice, and as it appeared by the schedule that the debt was identical, and that no other debt had been contracted between the parties, the exparte verdict was set aside, and all further proceedings in respect to this debt, stayed.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Bhuga Nathoo vs. Govind Dhacojee and Balloo Bappojee.

This was an action to recover the sum of twelve Rupees, due on a promissory note, in which the former was the borrower and the latter the security.

The plaintiff said he wrote the note and had given ten rupees to the defendants.

The defendants pleaded that another note had been given for this, and that note had been paid, and produced four receipts, which they alleged were in payment of the note in question.

The plaintiff denied the receipts as his.

Yunna Gunna, a Marwarree of another money lending firm, identified the receipts as in the handwriting of a late partner of his, who was, however, not now in Bombay, and were given, he said, on account of another note passed by the defendants to their firm.

His Honor by a careful examination of the defendant Balloo Bappojee elicited so many contradictions in his statements that he gave it as his opinion that consideration had been given for the note, and that the defendants plea, that the one was passed in satisfaction of another was a fabrication. He therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

POONA.

We are glad to see that the occupants of the married people's quarters in the lines of the 4th K. O. at Ghorpoorie have taken to gardening, a most useful and healthy occupation. But we could wish some sort of general plan had been agreed on beforehand. Some of them began by planting prickly pear under their windows; which is unsightly and objectionable, and blocked up the roadway. It had to be removed, and we fear this may act as a damper to the horticultural energies of the soldiers.

We would suggest the ground being measured and marked by direction of the Commanding officer, at the expense—a trifling expense—of the Canteen Fund, each house having its portion separate; and that the operation of digging up the ground be deferred until it has been a little softened by the monsoon rains. Uniformity in the boundaries of separate gardens is very desirable, for the sake of beauty; and the same principle applies to the gardens which may be made near the barrack. The ground should be laid out first by some one for the sake of regularity.—*Observer, March* 12.

THE United Service Institution of Western India has received a very valuable and beautiful present, in the shape of a model of a Pontoon bridge, constructed for the Institution on the Byrago or Austrian principle, in the workshop of Her Majesty's Bombay Sappers and Miners at Poona, by four Non-Commissioned officers of that Corps, Serjeants Hutcheson, Beddows, Reid, and Murray, in January last, and presented to the Institution, in the name of Captain Jenkin Jones, of the Corps. The model is on a scale of about one inch to a foot, and is made in the most careful manner of wood, and brass, polished and finished to a great degree of perfection. Besides the floats and planks of which the bridges is constructed, and the apparatus for putting it together, it comprises two bulk waggons, one turtle waggon, one store waggon, and one forge waggon, complete in all their parts.

On Tuesday morning last the members of the Institution were summoned to inspect the model, and Mr. Conductor Hodgson of the Sappers and Miners attended and put it together in their presence.

Among the officers present were Brigadier Heath, Colonel Kirby, Colonel Gell, Major Sandwith, Dr. Larkins, Dr. Pitman, Mr. Roberts, Major Warden, Captain Griffith, Mr. Melville, Lieutenant Skinner, and others. —*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn from Lucknow that the Inspector General of Police having forcibly represented to the Chief Commissioner the extreme irregularity of Police Jurisdictions and the serious evils resulting therefrom, the Chief Commissioner has directed all the Commissioners of the Division to take immediate steps, in conjunction with District Superintendents, to re-adjust the service in the manner indicated.—*Hurkaru, March* 5.

FROM Agra we learn that in consequence of the accidental death of one of the officers of H. M.'s 32nd Fusiliers, elephants are in future to be prevented from moving along the cantonment roads.—*Englishman, March* 5.

REBELLION seems still to lurk in various districts of Oude. We learn from tolerably good authority that seditious letters, or *chits*, have recently been circulated among the Mahomedan inhabitants inciting them, in the words of the Koran, to rise against her Majesty's government. Several of the parties implicated in their distribution have been arrested, and committed to stand their trial.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE understand that the services of the 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry are no longer required in the hill districts of Cossyah; from which we should be glad to infer that things are settling down to a quiet state.—*Englishman, March* 5.

LETTERS from Jeypore inform us of an attack having been recently made by the natives on the Surveyor's camp, at present stationed in that quarter. An encounter took place, in which several of the Surveyor's party were wounded, but they succeeded in capturing two of the Jeypore ringleaders. The origin of the affray is not yet known.—*Id.*

WE believe that Mr. E. H. Prinsep has received instructions from government to revise the settlements of the three districts of Umritsur, Goordoss, and Sealkote. The duties of the office will, in all likelihood, extend over two years, entailing a cost of something like a lakh of rupees.—*Id.*

THE thanks of Government have been tendered by Mr. Beadon to Lieutenants Sadlier and Walcott in acknowledgment of services rendered by them in the capture of Oakiang Nungha, the principal leader of the rebels at Jynteah. His Honour has also sanctioned the payment of Rs. 500 to be distributed amongst the sepoys who accompanied the officers and assisted at the capture.—*Id.*

WE regret to hear that Dr. Jones, of his Excellency's body-guard, met with a sad accident yesterday by a fall from his horse. It appears that he mounted a Waler for the purpose of hunting a hyena that had been brought into camp. The horse being unused to the spear, commenced kicking so violently that he threw the rider over his head. Although the fall was a severe one, and the unfortunate gentleman has been suffering a great deal, yet favourable hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.—*Id.*

MR. HARRINGTON'S appointment as Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces leaves a vacancy in Council to be filled by the Secretary of State. The custom in such cases, we believe, resembles that followed by the Premier when a Bishop has to be appointed—the Viceroy recommends at least two officials one of whom the Crown selects. Lord Canning submitted the names of Colonel Durand, C.B., and Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., on the resignation of Sir James Outram, and was known to be eager for the nomination of the former. But to oppose the amalgamation of the armies was treason to the Prince Consorts imperial policy, and the latter was selected. Again, on the promotion of Sir B. Frere and Mr. Beadon, Colonel Durand was passed by, avowedly because it would not have been becoming for two Colonels of Engineers to sit in Council. If the same reason is assigned on this occasion, however unjust it may be to Colonel Durand, the public interests will be benefited by the continuance of his services in the Foreign Office and of Mr. E. C. Bayley's in the Home Office, for which they are respectively so well adapted. In that case might receive the appointment in Council, if he does not persist in his refusal of all promotion in Calcutta. He would be as great a gain to the Supreme Government as he would be a loss to the North West at this important period in the history of its land revenue. Madras and Bombay seem to be singularly destitute of old civilians of ability. The Punjab might have the services of its officers recognised, by giving it such a prize as a seat in Council.—*Friend of India, March* 5.

ON Sunday the first train from Allyghur left Allahabad a few minutes after 7 in the morning and arrived at its destination at 11 at night. Thus we have railway communication to within 80 miles of Delhi, which only the want of sleepers prevents us from reaching by rail. Only 140 miles now remain to complete the communication between Calcutta and a point near Delhi, and six months hence that will be accomplished with the exception of the Jumna Bridges. We publish elsewhere the well-deserved eulogy passed by the Viceroy, in a formal Notification, of the officers of the East Indian Railway Company and especially of Mr. George Turnbull, the Chief Engineer:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy will not fail to bring to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government the long and excellent services of Mr. Turnbull, who, having been the first Railway Engineer employed in India, has now happily seen the portion of this great work on which he was more particularly engaged brought to a close after many years of arduous and persevering labor, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, with the most complete satisfaction to his employers, and to the Government, and with the highest credit to himself."

Begun in 1851, the progress of the East Indian Railway has not been short of 90 miles a year thus far, a rate most satisfactory when we remember the Sonthal and Mutiny wars, and the magnitude of works such as the great girder bridge over the Soane, declared by Lord Elgin to be exceeded in magnitude by only one bridge in the world.—*Id.*

SIND.

THE BANK OF KURRACHEE.—At a meeting of the Shareholders assembled at the Banks premises on Wednesday, the 4th instant, to receive the Report of the Auditors appointed on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, there were present—Messrs. Rustomjee Fromorze, R. A. Passmore, W. M. Malvery, Jamsetjee Ardaseer, E. Nash, Ardaseer Goostadjee, C. King, J. B. Tapp, D. D. Foott, Nowrojee Cowasjee, Abdoolally Hussunally, Jewraj Balloo, and Chagla Dattoo.

Proposed by Mr. R. A. Passmore, seconded by Mr. W. Malvery,—"That Mr. Soojawoodeen Tyabjee take the chair."

The notice calling the meeting was then read by the Chairman.

Read also a letter from Mr. D. McIver, declining to undertake the examination of the Bank's accounts.

A discussion arose between Mr. King and Mr. Atmaram Pretomdass, the former stating that it was his impression that Mr. McIver had been appointed Auditor, and that Messrs. Ardaseer Goostadjee and Nowrojee Cowasjee were nominated to assist him; he further observed, that he considered it a strange proceeding to appoint Directors as Auditors.

Mr. Soojawoodeen produced the resolution as passed and adopted at the previous meeting, at which Mr. King was present, also the letter forwarding it to Mr. McIver, both which documents were read.

A letter was addressed by Mr. Passmore to Mr. G. Plunkett, the late Manager, at the request of the meeting, desiring his presence. The peon returned with a verbal message stating that Mr. Plunkett was too ill to attend.

A letter was handed round the room from Messrs. Giles, McGill & Co., desiring the Acting Manager to debit the firm with the amount of a promissory note for Rs. 8,000 which had become due that day—they having ample funds in the Bank to cover it. Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee declared that he could not understand the letter, as a cheque drawn by that firm for Rs. 50 only a day or two before had, to his knowledge, been refused payment. Mr. Atmaram Pretomdass and Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, the Acting Manager, went into the office to examine the accounts of the firm—they returned with the books, showing a balance of Rs. 90 in favor of Messrs. Giles, McGill & Co. The Acting Manager stated that the interest due by the firm to the Bank was of larger amount. Mr. Passmore observed that a promissory note could not be repudiated under any circumstances, and there was only one course to pursue in the matter. The document was accordingly handed over to Mr. Atmaram Pretomdass with instructions to institute legal proceedings for its recovery.

A letter received at the time from Messrs. T. Lidbetter & Co., to the address of Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee was handed by that gentleman to the Chairman, who made it over to Mr. Passmore with a request that he would state whether he could explain the contents. Mr. Passmore read the letter. It was to the effect that a draft for £133-14-6, drawn in favour of Messrs. T. Lidbetter & Co., on the 15th May 1862, on the London Agents of the Bank was an account of consignment procured through their agency on indent by Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Passmore said he did not know what the letter meant. Mr. Malvery explained that the draft, though drawn in favour of Messrs. T. Lidbetter & Co., had not been debited to any account until the 14th February 1863.

Mr. Giles entered the room and stated that Mr. G Plunkett was not "only ill, but dying."

Mr. Malvery stated that under the circumstance, there was no alternative, but to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Nash said he did not see why such business should not be proceeded with as did not need Mr. Plunkett's presence. Mr. Malvery replied that there were only two material objects to be served by the meeting—the first, to receive the Auditors' Report, which imperatively demanded the late Manager's attendance; the other was connected with the further existence of the Bank.

It was finally resolved, that the meeting should be adjourned until 2 P.M. the following day.

AT an adjourned meeting held yesterday there were present—Messrs. Soojawoodeen Tyabjee, W. M. Malvery, Nowrojee Cowasjee, Atmaram Pretomdass, Jamsetjee Ardaseer, and Vissondass Hemraj.

It was unanimously resolved that owing to the sudden death of Mr. George Plunkett which had occurred the day before, the meeting be adjourned to Saturday, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), March* 6.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Abstract of Annual Report of the Committee.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

IT may be remembered that the Association had more than once memorialized the Imperial Parliament for the reform of the Legislature. The last year witnessed the fruition of their prayer. Instead of one central Council legislating for all India, the new constitution granted local Councils to the Presidency Governments, adding a legislative branch to the Supreme Government. Accordingly, Legislative Councils were established in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. For the first time the non-official element, both European and native, was admitted in the Legislature. By the Rules enacted for the conduct of business, the power of the Governor-General and the local Governors, who composed the Presidents of the several Councils respectively, was made absolute; some of the important privileges of the old Council were also taken away. Unreserved publicity was, however, given to the proceedings of the Councils, and strangers were admitted to their sittings. The Judges of Her Majesty's late Supreme Court, who had seats in the late Legislative Council, were removed, and a Legislative Member was appointed to the Governor-General's Council. The practical working of the new Councils during the past year was by no means unsatisfactory. The utility of the association of able and experienced non-official gentlemen in the Legislative Councils was satisfactorily demonstrated by the assistance which the non-official members, both European and native, of the Councils rendered towards the elucidation of important questions affecting the well-being of the community.

THE HIGH COURT.

The great judicial reform by the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, promised by the Indian Minister since 1853, and for the consummation of which this Association had more than once memorialized the Imperial Parliament, was conceded and carried out during the last year. On the 26th July, under Letters Patent from Her Majesty, the High Court was organized and opened. Thirteen judges were appointed, and the fourteenth judge, the Committee have reasons to believe, would be a native lawyer. By the arrangement among the judges Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice, took his seat on the bench of the Appellate Court. The operations of the Court for the last six months under his presidency have inspired a just confidence in the community. The adoption of the procedure prescribed in Act VIII. of 1859, by the Court on the side of Original Jurisdiction, has considerably diminished delay and consequent harassment.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

THE RENT LAW.—During the last year a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Council to amend Act X. of 1859. The Committee endeavoured to give effect to certain suggestions in respect to the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, but the measure was hurried through the Council with such rapid haste that scarcely any proper attention could be accorded to its details, though of the highest importance. Indeed, the Committee believe, if measures like the Rent Law were passed with such undue haste, giving the public scarcely three days' time to read it, and without publishing a translation of the Bill in the *Bengalee Gazette*, as required by the standing orders, the interests of the public would materially suffer. The Bill vitally affected the whole of the population of the Bengal Provinces, and yet no time was given to them to know even its contents.

ZEMINDARY DAWKS.—It may be remembered that during the previous year, the Association had received a requisition from the Government of Bengal on the subject of the management of the Zemindary Dawks, proposing to commute the service rendered by Zemindars into money-payment to be levied rateably upon them. The Committee acquiesced in the proposition in the belief that the change of service into money-payment would be convenient to both Zemindars and public officers, though stating at the same time that the levy of a pecuniary contribution was not within the meaning of the law in force. They also recommended provisions as needful safeguards for the protection of the Permanent Settlement and of the Zemindars against extravagant demands and misuse of the funds. The Government of Bengal forwarded the correspondence on the subject to the Government of India, who supported the views of the Association. A Bill was accordingly introduced in the Bengal Council for the above object, and as the details of the Bill did not at all meet the views and wishes of the Committee, they addressed two communications on the subject to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. No material alterations were, however, made by the Council. The rate-payers have been allowed no voice in the management of the funds, and no provision has been made for the publication of an annual statement of collection and disbursement for the information of the rate-payers and the general public. While municipal self-government was encouraged on all sides, the Committee were surprised to see that no voice was given to the payers of a tax in the administration of it, to which they of their own accord and free will had consented.

THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCE BILL.—With reference to this Bill, the Committee addressed a communication to the Bengal Legislative Council, drawing attention to certain defects of the Bill entitled a "Bill for Regulating Hackney Carriages and Palanqueens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta" and suggesting due amendments thereof. However undesirable it might be generally for Government to interfere with the natural adjustment of wages and profits, interference in regard to hackney carriages has existed, in almost every city of Europe and the States of America without giving rise to serious hardship and complaint. The Committee, therefore, did not see any valid objection to the introduction of a similar law in Bengal.

BREACHES OF CONTRACT BILL.—In regard to this measure the Committee beg to reproduce what they embodied on the subject in their last Half-yearly Report:—"Another important Despatch of the Secretary of State, in reference to a question which had also occupied the attention of this Association, calls for remark. Although last year the Criminal Contract Bill, introduced in the late Legislative Council, was disallowed by the Secretary of State, a similar measure was again introduced at the beginning of the current year in the Governor-General's Council by the late Mr. Ritchie. The provisions of that Bill have been reviewed at length in the Despatch under notice, which, whether for the cogent arguments with which it is filled, the forcible language in which it is written, the remarkable clearsightedness and appreciation of the practical difficulties to the carrying out of the law and its extreme liability to injustice and hardship which it indicates, or the spirit of thorough statesmanship which pervades the document, is entitled to the highest commendation and admiration. In accordance with the orders contained in that Despatch, the Select Committee of the Governor-General's Council, to whom the Bill was referred for consideration, have advised its withdrawal, and the Committee trust that they have seen the last attempt of an exceptional legislation to regulate commercial transactions. The Committee need hardly add that the best acknowledgments of this Association are due to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the straightforwardness and determination with which he has resisted the repeated attempts of the Government of India to pass a project of law which was opposed to the principles of civilized jurisprudence, and the tendency of which was, directly or indirectly, to give the rich and the strong an undue advantage over the poor and the weak." The Bill has since been withdrawn.

THE VILLAGE OUTRAGE BILL.—On this subject the following occurred in the Report referred to above:—"The Committee record their high satisfaction at the course adopted in the Bengal Council in regard to the Bill to impose fines on villages and communities, which has been withdrawn. On the introduction of the measure the Committee took the liberty to enter their protest against it, and they, therefore, cannot feel too thankful to his Honor the present Lieut.-Governor for declaring in Council that he, being primarily responsible for the preservation of peace in the territories subject to his Government, did not consider the measure necessary for that purpose. In fact, the Committee need hardly state that the measure was introduced on exaggerated representations of the state of popular feeling in the Indigo districts, for which it was especially intended. The Committee cannot adequately express their regret at the too ready disposition of Government to entertain occasionally, at the instance of interested parties, or on ill-reconsidered representations, projects of law opposed to enlightened principles of jurisprudence, and consequently fraught with the greatest mischief to the community."

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.—The scheme for the future municipal administration of Calcutta still remains unsettled. It may be remembered that, at the latter end of 1861, a mixed Commission was appointed by the Government of Bengal to investigate into, and report on, the best means of managing the municipal administration of the city. Raboo Degumber Mitter, one of their colleagues, represented the Committee in that Commission. The Report submitted by that Commission recommended the division of the town into six divisions, and the appointment of six Honorary Commissioners for each division. These Divisional Commissioners were to be controlled by a Central Board consisting of an Engineer, a Medical man, the Commissioner of Police, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the British Indian Association, and of the Trades Association, and a representative native gentleman of the Divisional Committees. Based on this Report, a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Council providing for the municipal administration of Calcutta, but objection having been taken to the provisions as being impracticable, the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred were instructed to take fresh evidence and amend the Bill both in principle and detail. The Select Committee have, however, reported that the present Bill was quite impracticable, and that it could not be properly amended without re-casting it wholly. Accordingly leave has been given to bring in a new Bill on the subject.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

THE BUDGET.—During the last year, the finances were in a healthy and prosperous condition. The financial statement submitted by Mr. Laing, on the 16th April last, at the Governor-General's Council for making laws and regulations, disclosed cheering results. The deficit successfully extinguished, a surplus of nearly a million and-a-half exhibited, taxes remitted or diminished, the Cash Balances in full buoyancy, and measures of economy in unabated progress. Additional and ample encouragements were held out to the promotion of public works, education, science, and arts, while the import duties were reduced and two-thirds of the payers of the Income Tax altogether exempted from it. The Budget also showed how the resources of India, and how much good could be encompassed by an efficient husbandment of the same. The Committee did not fail to convey to Government their sense of satisfaction at the gratifying results of the management of the finances.

THE LICENSE TAX.—As an evidence of the prosperous condition of the finances, His Excellency the late Lord Canning, of his own accord, repealed the License Tax before enforcement a few days prior to his departure from India. When the Bill was in progress in the Legislative Council, the Committee had addressed three petitions to the Council, remonstrating against the imposition of the tax, and iterating their apprehensions as to the practical dangers of its enforcement. The Committee cannot feel sufficiently grateful to the late Lord Canning's government for the wise discretion with which they had stayed the practical imposition of this obnoxious tax, and the promptness with which they proceeded to remove it, when the finances were in a condition to admit of such a course.

THE INCOME TAX.—Anticipating the satisfactory state of the finances as evidenced by the Cash Balances and the remission of the License Tax, the Committee, as stated in a previous Report, in a petition, dated the 14th April last, addressed a Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, representing the propriety of remitting the Income Tax entirely, should the present position of the finances admit of it. Claims had been urged for the remission of other taxes, but adverting to the Income Tax, as being in its nature a war-tax, the incalculable hardship, injustice, and oppression it had caused, and its extremely demoralizing tendency, the Committee remarked, speaking as they did from their intimate knowledge of the feelings and wishes of their countrymen, that they would consider it a positive blessing if even the total abolition of the Income Tax were followed by a small addition to an indirect tax, such as the Salt duty, for the sake of the exigencies of the State. In reply, the Committee were informed that the recent measures of Government for remitting the License Tax, and for relieving completely two-thirds of the payers of the Income Tax, afforded sufficient proof that it was not the wish of the Government to make the burdens of taxation press on the people of India any further than was absolutely necessary to meet the indispensable necessities of the State. Coupled with the above, the assurance given by the Finance Minister in his financial statement to repeal the Income Tax wholly after three years more, or sooner if possible, gave good ground for a hope that this tax would not be continued longer than might be absolutely necessary.

TAX ON TOBACCO.—During the last year the Committee received a letter from the Government of Bengal, requesting the opinion of the Association on the subject of the practical realization of the proposed tax on Tobacco. It was stated that three methods of collection had been suggested to Government, and that, although the Lieutenant-Governor had approved of the method which had for its object the levy of a licensing duty from every cultivator of the *plant* according to the area taken up for growing the article, still the whole subject of the practical realization of the tax was left an open question. Looking to the immense importance of the subject, the Committee treated it both on principle and detail. The Committee, in the first place, repudiated the necessity of the proposed tax for Bengal, inasmuch as Bengal, of all the provinces of the Empire, after paying its local and imperial charges, had the largest surplus; and cited the authority of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor himself that it had never received a fair allotment compared to its revenues, population, and resources. They also took exception to all the methods of realization proposed, assigning at length their reasons for the opinion expressed. The Committee are glad to be able to report that the Government of Bengal have abandoned the project of levying a tax on Tobacco.

THE FINANCE COMMISSIONS.—The Committee cannot conclude this part of their Report without putting on record their acknowledgment of the services of the Military and Civil Finance Commissions, particularly of Colonel Balfour, the late Chief of the Military Finance Department. The intelligence, courage, perseverance, and honesty with which Colonel Balfour performed his work were entitled to the highest commendation. This was not the opinion of the Committee only, but of the Government too, which have always promptly acknowledged his services. The Committee had great pleasure, in accordance with a suggestion of the Association, to communicate their warm acknowledgments to the gallant gentleman for his signal services to the State and the country in reducing the Military expenditure, services which were rendered amid considerable difficulties, and which largely contributed to the restoration of the Financial equilibrium, and thereby enabled the Government to release the poor from the burden of taxation.

THE INCOME TAX AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN CALCUTTA.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE INCOME TAX LAW.—An important part of the financial statement of Mr. Laing was the amendment of the Income Tax Law with a view to obviate vexation and oppression to the taxpayers. The Finance Minister had declared "that the main object to which the financial policy should be now directed is to keep faith with India in getting rid of the Income Tax." Accordingly he proposed, firstly, to exempt persons liable to the 2 per cent. duty; and secondly, to continue the assessment of the previous year for the next four years, except in cases of "fraudulent or obviously inadequate returns." Referring to the second part of the Bill, the Committee observed that the avowed object of the Bill being, to quote the language of the Finance Minister, "to obviate vexation and oppression incidental to calling for returns and renewing each year the inquisitorial enquiry," the provision would not, they apprehended, effectually remove the evils so humanely contemplated by Government. The Committee submitted that it would not be fair or equitable to leave assessment open to impeachment which had already stood the test of two years without question, and while such reservation would not benefit the Exchequer to any appreciable extent, it would leave the whole body of tax-payers in a state of suspense and keep in full force the vexation and oppression which, more than the pecuniary burden itself, had confessedly rendered the tax so unpopular. In reply the Finance Minister, who was in charge of the Bill under notice, remarked, in his place in Council, that the discretion, having been invested in such experienced officers as the Presidency Commissioners and District Collectors, was intended to be very sparingly used, and that only when justice to others would require the exercise of it.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME TAX IN CALCUTTA.—As apprehended, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the vexatious exercise of power to re-assess parties committed, above all others, by the Presidency Commissioners of Calcutta. They accordingly represented to Government that the indiscriminate exercise of the power was in direct contravention of the provisions of the law, and expressed their regret that in Calcutta, of all places, being the very seat of Government and the centre of a vigilant public opinion, the true intent and spirit of the law should have been totally overlooked, and notices for re-assessment issued as if the law were not in existence. The Government of India have referred the correspondence to the Government of Bengal for consideration and disposal. At the desire of the latter Government, the Income Tax Commissioners requested the Committee to specify definitely the circumstances which induced them to address the Government on the subject. The information requested has been duly communicated, but the Committee have not further heard on the matter.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR ALL INDIA.

The British Indian Association had long advocated for the extension of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue to all India, and had more than once memorialized the Imperial Parliament on this vitally important question. In the last Half-yearly Report the Committee submitted the following on the subject:—The Committee have perused with great satisfaction the important Despatch of the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General in Council relative to the extension of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue to the temporarily settled provinces in British India. That Despatch, for the first time after the conclusion of the memorable Settlement of Bengal, authoritatively declares the good policy of the settlement in perpetuity of the Government demand upon the land, and enjoins the immediate adoption of that policy in such parts of the country where obstacles to the introduction of the new system may not exist by reason of recent fiscal arrangements. This Association had for years past urged the extension of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal to other parts of India by memorializing the Indian Minister and the Imperial Parliament, and though circumstances will not permit of the introduction of the Bengal settlement in detail everywhere, they are still thankful that the principle is conceded at last. The Committee now only hope that the local executive authorities may be guided in their proceedings by the same liberal and enlightened spirit which has prompted the concession of so valuable a boon; that they will steadily keep in view the broad principle of the measure, and not neutralize its effects by an over-zeal for the interest of Government; and that the measure may be carried out with earnestness, promptness, and energy. They also trust that, in settling the *malikana* in the North-Western Provinces, some reparation may be made to those Talookdars, many of whom have been but nearly ruined by the summary, not to say arbitrary, settlements of former days.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S RAILWAY.—The Committee are glad to be able to report that effect has been given to their representation regarding the inconvenience and hardship experienced by passengers of third class carriages of the East Indian Railway Company's Railway, owing to the want of any protection from rain or sun.

SPECIAL CARRIAGES FOR NATIVE FEMALES.—A general desire has been expressed by the native community for the attachment to Railway trains of special carriages with covered compartments for the accommodation of native females. Under the present arrangements, females of respectable families could scarcely travel by Rail unless a whole carriage was engaged exclusively for their use, a luxury which the opulent persons could do. The subject now occupies the attention of the Committee. It is believed that the Railway authorities are favourable to the proposal.

THE HOME CHARGES.

(*From the Madras Times, March* 7.)

IT is time to direct the attention of the Indian public to the six millions sterling or thereabouts which constitute the Home Expenditure. We annex the items of the Expenditure as estimated by Mr. Laing for the current year:—

	£	£
DEBT.		
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	629,970	
Interest on loans contracted on England...	1,550,000	
Total dividends and Interest	...	2,179,970
CIVIL.		
Charges Genl. Home Estab. &c.	163,800	
Amount payable under Postal arrangement	70,000	
Red Sea and India Telegraph Co.—charge to India	18,000	
Mission to the Court of Persia—charge to India	12,000	
Her Majesty's Establishment in China—charge to India	15,000	
Miscellaneous (including India Office site and building £20,000, and new stores, ware-house 30,000)	339,500	
Pensions and retired allowances, &c.	225,000	
Civil Pensions, including St. Helena Establishment	4,800	
Annuities of Madras Civil Fund of 1818.	92,500	
Telegraph through Persia	230,000	
Total Civil charges...	...	1,170,600
MILITARY EFFECTIVE CHARGES.		
Imperial Government for troops serving in India	779,612	
Passage of troops	89,000	
Passage and outfit of Officers	40,000	
Furlough allowances	220,000	
Total effective charges...	1,128,612	
NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES.		
Imperial Government for troops serving in India	225,050	
Retired pay including Col.'s allowances	805,000	
Pensions Lord Clive's Fund	98,000	
Total non-effective charges...	1,128,050	
Total Military charges...	...	2,256,662
MARINE.		
Pensions and retired allowances Indian Navy and Bengal Pilot Service	29,100	
Maritime Compensation	18,900	
Furlough absentee allowances	12,000	
Total Marine charges...	...	58,000
Total charges in England		5,664,232

NOW we say that many of the above items testify to an amount of "administrative vigor" in the Home Government of India which quite eclipses that of a certain official of this Presidency whose name was not long since brought prominently before the public. The first item of this statement does not call for much remark. Some day or other it will cease al ogether. The old East India Company as a trading concern failed miserably. If it had been an ordinary Company it would have paid the penalty of mismanagement and recklessness by bankruptcy, but from this calamity the anomalous position it had obtained in India saved it. The capital of the old East India Company was made a charge upon the revenues of India. In fact the people of India were traded with and conquered, and made to pay the cost of both operations. The item of £629,970 is a portion of that cost! Of the second item we of this Presidency have special reason to complain. It represents the cost in money of the late mutiny and rebellion. The cost in blood would be a much more startling item. The people of this Presidency were not partakers in that guilt and we have accordingly a right to inquire on what grounds it should be saddled upon us, for it which will also apply to the people of Great Britian? It is not now possible to recall the acts which made these two sums chargable, equally and wholly on the revenues of the different Provinces of India, and we allude to them merely to strengthen the claims which the local Government of this country has to examine the home expenditure on their account, and to apply to it the same system of retrenchment where desirable which has been carried into effect in their own administration. The charges of which we hope for the reversion are the Civil and Military charges. Mr. Laing battled with the latter determined to do his duty by the country whose finances were entrusted to his control, and leave the English Chancellor to take care of the Imperial Exchequer. The Civil charges, I regret to say, require similar champion. If anything is done in which India is in any way interested, no matter what Imperial advantages are also involved, India is made to pay. Does a Red Sea and India Telegraph Company want a subsidy to induce them to commence their operations—what so easy as to debit the India account with £18,000. Does India derive some benefit from the mission in Persia—why should not India pay £12,000 a year for it? We are at a loss to discover what advantage is derived from "Her Majesty's establishment in China," which, however, cost us £15,000. It is thought desirable Government Victoria Street, Westminster, with a handsome row of offices for the comfort and gratification of the dignataries of the India Office, and to build a new warehouse, £339,500 is straightway debited to India for that purpose. It is only necessary to carry the principle a little further in order to make India bear a portion, and that no light one, of the cost of the new Houses of Parliament. Does not the Secretary of State for India sit on the Ministerial bench of the House of Commons. Does not Indian business often occupy the attention of "the House?" Does not India get the benefit of the collective wisdom of that great assembly? Then why should not India pay for all these advantages? We feel surprised that this has escaped the notice of the HomeGovernment in making up their yearly bill against us. Why should India be treated differently in these respects from the British Colonies? No part of the cost of the Colonial office is debited to Canada or Australia. That office is supposed to exist for Imperial purposes. So long as the Colonies wish to continue their connection with the mother country, so long at least is the mother-country bound to keep up that connection, to aid them with her counsels and protect them with her power. To distribute the charge of the Home Colonial establishment over the various Colonies of England, would be justly considered as not of insignificant, even to the Colonies, but of serious amount. The Canadian or Australian pay it if it was proposed to build a row of offices at their expense in Westminster, or what would the people of England themselves say to such a proposition? We opine that it would not be received with much favor, for it is the special glory of Englishmen, either individually or collectively, to "pay their way." We maintain that the cost of the new India House, &c., should be borne by the Imperial Government, and that India is no more bound to defray the cost of palatial officers in London than England is bound to build a new Government House in Calcutta or Madras.

Take again the item for the Telegraph through Persia—this amounts to £230,000. Granted that we shall benefit to that extent, and a great deal more, by a telegraph between India and England; of this there can be no doubt; but will not England derive also great and manifold advantage from such a connection? Then why comfortably saddle the whole cost on this country. Where India is concerned the British Government can lay aside its squeamishness regarding interfering with private enterprise and grant a quarter of a million sterling out of our current revenue to connect the two countries by a telegraph.

The items we have called attention to are those which call for examination, and which we trust our new Finance Minister will have the boldness to challenge. Mr. Laing set a good example in calling attention to the injustice of burthening India with Military charges from which she derived no benefit, and we hope that the successor to his responsible office will do as much for the Civil charges. Against many of these it is his bounden duty to protest, and a rivision in the mode of apportioning them is called for both by the dignity of Great Britain and the interests of the Eastern Empire of her Majesty. There are infinitely more profitable, though less direct modes, in which India can be of benefit to the protecting country than in beautifying the streets of Westminster and keeping up expensive establishments which are matters of purely Imperial interest. The wealth of India should be allowed as far as possible to fructify in India. By her prosperity both countries will become enriched.

PROCESS OF BUYING LAND ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

(*From the Neilgherry Excelsior, March* 5.)

THE Process of buying land on the Neilgherries requires time, patience, and good temper, and if a purchaser has not lots to spare of the first, and a pretty good quota of the two latter qualities, he is likely to be driven out to sea. However, to give some notion of what a purchaser *will* have to go through, if desirous of buying land in this "Blue relion" above, below, and among the clouds, we will just enumerate the several processes, stage by stage, in the order of time in which he will have to take them.

Process No. 1. The intending purchaser must look out, or as the Gold diggers term it, "go a prospecting" for a suitable piece of land, not exceeding ten acres if within the station, and not exceeding five hundred if beyond those limits. Should a larger area be required, several contiguous lots may be taken, but any one is not to exceed ten, or five hundred acres according to situation.

No. 2. After having determined upon a spot, the area must be estimated, and the situation and boundaries ascertained as accurately as possible.

No. 3. An official application, addressed to the Collector of Coimbatore, requesting him to put up for public sale the lots selected, and detailing all particulars mentioned in process No. 2, has now to be made out and posted.

No. 4. The work of this process having to be done by the Collector, or his Assistant, necessarily requiries time, as the land selected has to be examined whether it is the property of Government or not, and saleable under the last rule. The applicant during this examination has nothing to do, but wait patiently until he receives an intimation that the land is, or is not saleable, in which case he may be, and if saleable, a call to deposit the estimated cost of surveying and demarcation of durable boundary lines, which call has to be answered in cash, must be attended to.

No. 5. After the deposit mentioned in the last process has been made the Collector will cause the land applied for to be surveyed and marked out, excluding all excess beyond the limited area, and, this done, an advertisement of the extent and boundaries, the aggregate annual assessment, and the place and time of sale of the lot will be published in the Gazette, and likewise stuck upon some prominent object in the land, put up in the Offices of the Collector, Tahsildar, and Police, and blazoned forth in the nearest villages for thirty clear, (including cloudy and rain) days. Whilst all this is going on, the coolie-charge is charged to him, the applicant has simply to look anxiously for the much-coveted *advertisement*.

No. 6. The day of sale having at length arrived, and no claim of proprietorship, or exclusive occupancy having been preferred, the land will be sold to the highest bidder, *without any upset price*, and the applicant must take care to have the *last bid*, or the lot for which he has waited with so much of moral fortitude, will probably be knocked down to some one else. Should the result be declared in his favor, upon the more successful exercise of his lungs during the auction, if he is not ready to pay cash down, ten per cent of the purchase money, exclusive of what he may have to pay for survey and demarcation, failing which, the lot will be immediately resold at the risk of the highest bidder. Pleasant prospect, Mr. Purchaser, if your rupees are not lying thick!

From the above it will be seen, to quote a vulgar phrase, that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." First, there are not wanting *Todas* to claim proprietorship, and *Badagas* exclusive occupancy. Secondly, the land may be knocked down to some one else in consequence of rising beyond the price calculated upon or prepared for. Should the applicant let slip the last bid, all his outlays will be returned to him, but his labour is spent for naught. If he bids successfully and pays down his ten per cent., he may commence operations, but the land will not be his out-and-out until he has paid the balance of the purchase money, which he may at his option do within thirty days of the sale, or in

CHINA FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW.

By C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.

(From the Reader.)

This is a very valuable addition to our scanty list of trusty books on China. Dr. Gordon seems, during his stay in China with the army, to have found time not only to do his work, and collect and tabulate much interesting matter on medical and sanitary questions: but over and above, he has found time to see and remember the people, the agriculture, the minute phenomena of weather and vegetation, with an eye so clear, so accurate, so sportsmanlike, as well as so scientific, that the four chapters on Tien-tsin might stand a fair comparison with Gilbert White, or Arthur Young's work, if Dr. Gordon had more time to arrange and to finish. On the point of going out once more on foreign service, he has preferred (and very wisely) to give those who are about to visit China the immediate benefit of his observations, and to leave the correction of the press—and it would seem the title of the book, and of some of the chapters—to good folks at home. These good folks might, without any very great exertion, have avoided mis-spelling many scientific names; and they might have given the book a better title, for of China in general the book does not treat. The special value of it is, that it is, for the most part, an exhaustive account of one spot in China, Tien-tsin, and the vast alluvial garden which surrounds it.

And to have seen one place, and drawn it accurately, and completely is to have done far better work toward opening up our knowledge of China, than if Dr. Gordon had done what the title proclaims him, most unfairly, to have done,—added another work to the many general sketches of a country of which no one knows more than a few isolated points—all written, save Mr. Fortune's excellent book, on the principle of the man who knew all about George the Third, because the king had once spoken to him, and told him to get out of the way. Advice to get out of the way has been as yet the chief information which Europeans have as yet obtained from the Chinese; and the peculiarity of Dr. Gordon's book is, that he has one cannot say enjoyed, but—used, the rare opportunity of a residence of many months in one spot of that vast North-eastern province of China, utterly unknown to us till the successful expedition to Pekin. Here he is at home, and here his drawing of facts is admirable. Without striving after smart writing or dashing generalizations, he is picturesque, and even poetical, from mere accuracy, as he draws the boundless brown winter flats, over which dust and frost exterminate, for several months, the faintest trace of vegetation; almost the only living animal being the flocks of sand-grouse whirring to and fro over the desert; the complete hybernation of the people; the curious stores of roots and fruit packed in subterranean ice-chambers; the equally curious stores of flowering bulbs and plants, and dwarf trees, packed in subterranean hot-houses; the sudden return of spring, the fields swarming with labourers—poor enough indeed from the extreme cheapness of labour, but for very reason cultivating the ground with a minute care unknown in England,—and shaming the English agriculturist in one particular at least, that, however miserable, their misery has not yet tempted them to brutalize their wives and daughters by employing them in the drudgery of the farm. Dr. Gordon's account of the return of vegetation; of the sudden filling of the markets with flowers, of the strange succession of crops, at first suited to our own temperate climate, and then as the summer heat comes rapidly on, of a class altogether tropical, and his observations on the geology and botany, and climate of the district—in fact, the three chapters, vi. vii. and viii.; the first of which is oddly entitled the "topography," instead of the "agriculture," of Tien-tsin) from the most instructive and satisfactory bit of fresh nature painting which our travellers have sent us home for several years past. His remarks and statistics on hospitals, and on diseases in general—more especially on those incident to our troops—are, no doubt, as valuable to the medical world as his non-medical remarks are to the general reader. If, as we are bound to believe—the same faculty of insight has been brought to bear on the subject of chapters ix.—xii., which has animated chapters vi.—viii., they should be a very weighty addition to the science of military hygiene.

To conclude; this book should be interesting, not merely to the agriculturist, who may learn from it many new and valuable hints, but to every reader, for its delights, he hardly knows why, in hearing of any fresh form of human life, especially of human civilization; while a wise foreigner, looking over these unpretending pages, may learn from them one cause of Britain's unexampled colonial success; namely, the existence, in every rank and department, of men of Dr. Gordon's stamp; men who have eyes, and use them; who are full of the British instinct for picking up suitable and practical knowledge at every step; and then—instead of spinning hasty theories out of it for their own self-glorification—bring it home, even in the rough as it lies, for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen; men who do not pretend to be great men of science, or great scholars, much less to be philosophers at all, but who are content to accept—as it was meant—for a compliment the saying of the wise German:

"You English are the most ignorant people; you know hardly anything; but then, what you do know, you know, so dreadfully well, that you immediately *go and do it.*" C. K.

THE NEW POLICE OF MILITARY SOCIETY.

(From the London Review, January 24.)

The wreck of the *Colombo* having delayed for a while the arrival of the heavy mails from Calcutta, we have only within the last few days been placed in possession of the formal statement published by the Committee of the Bengal United Service Club, recapitulating the circumstances which have eventuated in the expulsion of Lieut.-Col. Priestly, of the 42nd Highlanders; and in the subsequent withdrawal of His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose from that society.

There appears to be no dispute possible as to the actual facts of the case. An appendix annexed to the statement of the committee comprises *pièce justificatives* completely substantiating every paragraph of that clear and temperate document, of which we shall proceed to give a brief *précis*. About the beginning of August, 1862, two military officers, Lieut.-Col. Priestly and Major Fitzgerald, D.C.G., of the Indian Army, were residing in the club-house at Calcutta; taking their meals together daily at the public table, and meeting daily on the footing of ordinary acquaintances. They were both members of a Commission then occupied in inquiring into the commissariat department of the Bengal Presidency.

One evening they chanced to sit next each other at dinner, and in the course of conversation came to discuss the subject of the commissariat department, on which they appear to have entertained antagonistic views. In reply to a remark made by the colonel, that he thought that department would be improved if it were placed under the immediate orders of Sir Hugh Rose, Major Fitzgerald replied, "I do not think so. I have no respect for the Commander-in-Chief's public or private character." From this view of Sir Hugh Rose's merits Colonel Priestly quietly dissented, and shortly afterwards the party broke up, without any display of high words or intimation of ill-feeling on either side.

But, on the following day, Colonel Huyshe, the president of the Commission of which Colonel Priestly and Major Fitzgerald were members, informed the latter that he had received from Colonel Priestly an official letter declaring that he could not continue to act on the same Commission with an officer who entertained no respect for the character of the Commander-in-Chief in India. A letter of the same date, addressed by Colonel Priestly to the Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces in India, officially reported that Major Fitzgerald, in private conversation at a club dinner-table, had grossly insulted him by saying that he had no respect for the character of Sir Hugh Rose.

When Major Fitzgerald became aware of the abuse which Colonel Priestly had made of his incautious remark, he wrote to assure him that he had had no intention of giving offence by what he had said, and tendering an apology, if he had done so inadvertently. Colonel Priestly declined to accept the apology offered on the plea that the affair was no longer in his hands, having been officially reported by him to the superior authorities.

When these circumstances came to the cognizance of the committee of the Club, they met to consider, after communicating with Colonel Priestly, "whether any officer who had reported private conversations, not suddenly on the spur of the moment, but coolly and deliberately after an interval of about twelve hours, without in the meanwhile informing the gentleman whose conduct he reported that he even felt aggrieved by his remarks, was a proper person to remain a member of a Club composed of the servants of her Majesty, civil and military, in India."

The committee unanimously came to the conclusion that "unless that institution were to be allowed to degenerate into a vehicle for making known to those in authority the private thoughts of its members, it was obviously essential that the first member of it, who had ever acted upon such an extraordinary and unusual principle, should cease to belong to it." But in order to lessen the scandal as much as possible, they gave Colonel Priestly the option of retiring; intimating, at the same time, their resolve, if he did not do so, to bring his conduct before a general meeting of the Club. Colonel Priestly declined to profit by the alternative offered to him, and an extraordinary general meeting of the Club was accordingly convened for the 25th of September.

At this point of the affair Sir Hugh Rose interposed. He expressed his entire approbation of the conduct of Colonel Priestly, declaring that the rules of military discipline necessitated his reporting Major Fitzgerald's private remarks to his superiors, and issued a circular ordering the officers of the army to take no part in the approaching meeting of the Club. Four officers on his Excellency's staff—members of the Club—about the same time protested against the proceedings of the committee.

The meeting was nevertheless held on the appointed day, and, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, it was attended only by the civilian members of the Club, who, however, held nearly 200 proxies of absent members, military and civil. The result was, that Colonel Priestly was unanimously expelled the Club, the only dissentients being the four protesters on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, who were not present.

Upon this Sir Hugh Rose, thought fit to address to the committee and the civil members of the Club, in his capacity as its president, a severe official reproof, which is extremely amusing, from its strength of language and its debility of argument. His Excellency reminded them that Colonel Priestly was an officer of unblemished character and long service, who had displayed gallantry in the field; he pointed out to them that the corps which the gallant informer commanded was "the 'Black Watch'—a regiment whose name is never mentioned in the army but with veneration;" he affected to believe that the civilian members of the Club had been the only movers in bringing about that officer's expulsion, and declared his own opinion that in "the painful affair" which had necessitated that strong measure, the offender "had acted with the perfect propriety of an officer and a gentleman." He reproached them with not having seen the propriety of leaving the matter to his arbitration as their president, and concluded by declaring that he could no longer remain connected with a Club whose members objected to have their private conversations officially reported to him. To this reprimand Mr. Crawford, the honorary secretary of the Club, politely replied that the Committee deeply deplored his Excellency's secession from amongst them, and explained that the reason they had not consulted him as to their conduct towards their erring member was simply because his Excellency was not a member, of the Club; the presidentship which his Excellency held being a purely honorary and *ex officio* distinction, carrying with it neither membership duties, responsibilities, nor privilege of voting. They further explained that his Excellency was in error in considering Colonel Priestly's expulsion as the act of the civilian members of the Club alone; that it had, on the contrary, been the unanimous opinion of every member of the Club not on his Excellency's staff that the expulsion should take place, but that their military members had been deterred by his Excellency's circular—as his Excellency must well know—from attending to record their votes to that effect.

Such is the disgraceful story which the *Colombo* would have brought home if she had not been wrecked, adding another to the long list of the deplorable military scandals, at home and abroad, which must of late have served to enliven the leisure of the Duke of Cambridge. A copy of the documents, of which we have here given a *precis*, has been forwarded by the Committee of the Calcutta Club to the Committees of the principal Clubs in England, inviting their opinion, "whether, in removing from among them a member who had so contaminated the one great bond of gentlemanlike intercourse, viz., the inviolability of social confidence, and who upheld his right to do so, they have done more than was forced upon them by their feelings as gentlemen and men of honour."

The pretensions put forward in this case by the Commander-in-Chief in India appear to be that, both in his public and his private character, he is to command, *ex officio*, the respect of every officer in the service, no matter whether his public or his private conduct be of a nature to command respect or not; that no officer under his command is justified in expressing, in private conversation, any doubts upon such points; and that every officer of the army commanded is, moreover, bound as "an officer and a gentleman," to report to head-quarters such doubts, if he hears them expressed in private conversation by any of his acquaintances.

We are of opinion that Sir Hugh Rose will find it as difficult to induce the army and the public at home to endorse this new and startling social theory as he has found it in India. Supposing, for instance, that a Commander-in-Chief were an injudicious or unjust man, apt to behave as the military journals inform us Sir Hugh Rose has behaved in the matter of the Mhow court-martial; or, supposing he were a notoriously immoral man, disposed to avail himself of the advantages conferred upon him by his high position in order to corrupt the wives of his adherents, and to purchase the compliance of their husbands—does Sir Hugh Rose pretend that in such a case no officer in India should express in private his contempt for such a character: does he pretend that it would be the duty of Lieut.-Col. Priestly or military society to inform against such of their club-fellows as gave vent to the just feelings of men of honour on such subjects?

The supplementary despatches of the Duke of Wellington recently published, show how that great man acted in a nearly similar position. About the year 1809, a Committee of the House of Commons investigated certain charges which had been made against the Duke of York, the then Commander-in-Chief of the British army.

Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley defended his chief in public as well as he was able; but he appears to have made no scruple in writing daily to the Duke of Richmond, a lieutenant-general in the army, his private opinion of the Duke's guilty complicity with his concubine in selling commissions in the army to unworthy individuals for her private emolument; and from what may be read in Sir Arthur Wellesley's letters of that date, it is very clear that, entertaining no respect whatever either for the private or the public character of the Royal Duke, who was Commander-in-Chief in 1809, he made no scruple whatever in communicating that opinion to a lieutenant-general in the army, who did not, however, feel bound, as Colonel Priestly has done, either to report the circumstances to the Adjutant-General, or to pretend to consider it a personal insult to himself.

We wait with considerable interest to see what steps the Royal Duke who is at present at the head of the army will take in this matter; whether he will refer it—as in the case of Colonel Burnaby—to a secret and packed court of inquiry composed of four officers of Colonel Priestly's own regiment—"the Black Watch whose name is never mentioned in the army but with veneration;" or whether, as in the case of the Robertson court-martial, he will allow the scandal to fester on unnoticed. Meantime, Sir Hugh Rose's position in India, as well as that of the Lieutenant-colonel commanding the Black Watch, cannot be considered creditable either to the public or private character of the service in which they unhappily hold high rank.

The view taken of the affair by the Governor-General of India may be inferred from the fact that Lord Elgin has not thought it necessary to interfere in the squabble; nor has he removed his name from the books of the Club, of which he is, *ex officio*, the honorary patron. Under such circumstances as those which we have detailed, it is clear that if Lord Elgin is not with Sir Hugh Rose and Colonel Priestly, he is decidedly against them.

LORD STANHOPE'S MISCELLANIES.

(From the London Athenæum, Jan. 24.)

Miscellanies. Collected and Edited by Earl Stanhope. (Murray.)

In the studio of an artist who has painted historical pictures or executed historical monuments will be found a heap of hints, sketches, models, costumes, broken marbles, unfinished canvas, maulsticks, armour, hangings, feathers, matchlocks, halberds—all the picturesque refuse and materials of his trade. In like manner, in the writing-desk of a man who has written many books there would be found a mass of papers, more or less in the same sorts of refuse,—fragments of correspondence, copies of documents, first ideas of character, remnants of opinions, unfulfilled designs—all the rejected things of a highly critical and selective art. Such literary refuse is for the most part sent to the chandler's shop or thrown into the fire. Yet, it may often have a certain value. Artists' first suggestions have an interest for the collector of pictures, as Messrs. Christie & Manson find; and the portfolio of a man of letters, though it should contain nothing better than rejected materials, may be a very attractive book. Lord Stanhope's certainly is so.

Five letters by William Pitt, two by Edmund Burke, and two memoranda by the Duke of Wellington make the best parts of this collection. The letters by Pitt are of the great importance, and were omitted by Lord Stanhope from the Life of that statesman; they would certainly have added to its weight and bulk. A letter from Mr. Boyd contains an anecdote which may be quoted:—

"Christmas was one of the most obliging men I ever knew; and, from the position he occupied, was constantly exposed to interruptions, yet I never saw his temper the least ruffled. One day I found him more than usually engaged, having a mass of accounts to prepare for one of the law courts: still the same equanimity; and I could not resist the opportunity of asking the old gentleman to give me the secret. 'Well, Mr. Boyd, you shall know it. Mr. Pitt gave it to me:—Not to lose my temper, if possible, at any time, and never during the hours of business. My labours here [Bank of England] commence at nine, and end at three; and, acting on the advice of the illustrious statesman, I never lose my temper during these hours.'"

The letters by Burke are of more moment than those of Pitt, for they turn entirely on his personal position—a question which is now exciting some attention among students of the period. The second letter, which is in the form of a memorandum, drawn up by Burke and submitted by him to Pitt, we shall quote. The original is among the Pitt MSS. When Lord Stanhope showed the original to Macaulay that writer returned it with the remark, which Lord Stanhope thinks worthy of a double repetition, that "it is interesting and very characteristic." We may give it under its legitimate title of

BURKE UPON BURKE.

"Mr. Burke understands that Mr. Pitt is so obliging as to think that his humble industry in his thirty years' service may without impropriety be recommended to His Majesty's gracious consideration. Mr. Burke has never asked for anything, nor suggested any reward. It never did become him, nor does it now become him, to suppose that he has any merit to entitle him to the particular favour of the Crown or of the public. He is sensible that he has done nothing beyond his strict duty: But if he is permitted to compare his endeavours and rewards not with the standard of his duty, but with contemporary examples, he would submit the following matters to judges more impartial than he can be in his own case. In the year 1782 Lord Rockingham was Minister. Mr. Burke's connexions with that noble person were of the closest kind. About that time, or a little before, Mr. Burke was deeply concerned in a great variety of affairs, and was supposed to be of some use, both in producing good and in averting evil. At that period this was pretty generally acknowledged by all parties. Mr. Burke believes it to be in the memory of many that a surprise was expressed that a provision for him had not been recommended by his particular friends and oldest connexions, when so much was done by them for absolute strangers. The fact is, that for the general accommodation in forming what was called an administration upon a broad bottom, Mr. Burke did cheerfully postpone every pretension of his, whether grounded on connexion or service. He privately forwarded, and he publicly defended, a permanent provision for Colonel Barré and Mr. Dunning. Besides Colonel Barré's office in possession (as good as Mr. Burke's), that gentleman obtained a pension of 3,000*l.* a year. Mr. Dunning obtained a peerage with the Duchy for life, made up by a pension to 4,000*l.* a-year, although he was possessed of a very ample fortune. Mr. Burke never did solicit the pay Office. It was offered to him. He held it in all about a year, under two administrations. It is the only place he ever held. During the time he held it, amongst the multiplicity of his other occupations, he employed himself with pains, not easily described, to form a new constitution for that office, and to carry a Bill for that purpose through the House of Commons. He flatters himself that, in that Bill, useful regulations were made; and savings of some importance with regard to public money ensued in consequence of them. Mr. Burke certainly does not mean to compare his abilities with those of the two gentlemen he alludes to. It is allowed to a man to speak of his industry. As for real labour in mind and body, he had even then,—that is, so long ago as 1782,—worked more in any three months than they had done in their whole lives. Lord Ashburton's professional industry is put out of the question; it was private; it had no relation to the State, and that kind of toil (whatever its value may be) rewards itself very sufficiently. The arrangement for these two gentlemen was made twelve years ago. During the twelve, Mr. Burke's exertions have continued—in what *way*, or with what merit in any of the particulars, it is not for him to judge. It is certain that, notwithstanding his very advanced age, his industry has not been relaxed in any course in which such small abilities as his could possibly employ it. During that period his circumstances have not been improved. Many expenses, more easily felt than calculated, are necessarily attendant on such exertions as his. A total neglect of a man's private affairs is likewise the inevitable consequence of occupations that engross the whole man. Mr. Barré came into Parliament in 1763, and had his settlement in 1782. Mr. Dunning came into Parliament later than Mr. Burke, and had his at the same time with Mr. Barré. Mr. Burke came in at the end of 1765,—near thirty years ago. Many since then have been raised to honours and emoluments, whose labours have not been greater. Lord Auckland is another instance. His figure in Parliament was never considerable. It may not be perfectly good policy to consider no services as of any high estimation except those done in office. Perhaps the most essential are those done in the House of Commons; and rank there (though not a thing to be exactly defined) ought to stand as high as rank that his official. It is not meant in the least to depreciate Lord Auckland's talents or services. Both are respectable. The services, however, received some part of their recompense as they were performed. Almost ever since he came into Parliament he has been in lucrative situations. He has something in present possession not contemptible. He has something secured. He has a peerage: and all this in the prime and vigour of his life. Mr. Burke does not conceive that whatever His Majesty may be graciously pleased to do for Mr. Burke in the present temper of the public mind would be more unpopular or ill-received in the nation than what has been done for any of these gentlemen."

Mr. Napier will, we dare say, find these "comparisons" in no way odious, the self-assertions no less modest and honourable than they are terse in style, and clear and intelligible as fair specimens of unquestionably bright. The paper is highly studied, and every word is accurately weighed. The memorandum must have been meant for the public, and Lord Stanhope has done well to print it. That it will be read in two ways we can hardly doubt, but the critics of Burke will agree with Lord Macaulay that it is "very characteristic."

In these Miscellanies will be found a defence of Sir Robert Walpole by Sir Robert Peel, and a series of letters from Lord Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, and Sir Robert Peel on the alleged sacrifice of human victims to Jupiter in the Roman times. Of more immediate interest are the Duke of Wellington's memoranda on Napoleon. The first of these refers to the value of Napoleon in the field:—

"It is very true that I have often said that I considered Napoleon's presence in the field to be equal to 40,000 men in the balance. This is a very loose way of talking; but the idea is a very different one from that of the result of a battle being gained, or a reinforcement of 40,000 men. I'll explain my meaning. 1. Napoleon was a *grand homme de guerre*, possibly the greatest that ever appeared at the head of a French army. 2. He was the Sovereign of the country as well as the Military Chief of the army. That country was constituted upon a military basis. All its institutions were framed for the purpose of forming and maintaining its military power with a view to conquest. All the offices and rewards of the State were reserved in the first instance exclusively for the army. An officer, even a private soldier, of the army might look to the sovereignty of a kingdom as the reward for his services. It is obvious that the presence of the Sovereign with an army so constituted must greatly excite their exertions. 3. It was quite certain that all the resources of the French State, civil, financial, as well as military, were turned towards the seat of the operations, which Napoleon himself should direct. 4. Every Sovereign in command of an army enjoys advantages against him who exercises only a delegated power, and who acts under orders and responsibilities. But Napoleon enjoyed more advantages of this description than any other Sovereign that ever appeared. His presence, as stated by me more than once, was likely not only to give to the French army all the advantages above detailed, but to put an end to all the jealousies of the French Marshals and their counter-action of each other, whether founded upon bad principles and passions, or their fair differences of opinion. The French army thus had a unity of action. These four considerations induced me to say generally that his presence ought to be considered as 40,000 men in the scale. But the idea is obviously very loose as will be seen by a moment's reflection. If the two armies opposed to each other were 40,000 men on each side, his presence could not be equal to a reinforcement of 40,000 men on the side of the French army, nor even if they were 60,000 men on each side, or possibly even 80,000 men on each side. Is is clear, however, that wherever he went he carried with him an obvious advantage. I don't think that I ought to be quoted as calling that advantage as equal to a *reinforcement* of 40,000 men under all possible circumstances."

The second is a criticism on the campaign in Russia:—

"The Russians nearly lost themselves by an ill-applied imitation of our operations which saved Portugal; and they would have been lost, if Napoleon had not always, and particularly at that time found himself under the necessity of seeking to fight a general battle. With this view he quitted the basis of his operations, up to that moment successful, adopted a new line, which, after all, he never completely established, and ultimately abandoned. That which the Russians did well was their dogged refusal to treat. Napoleon having fought his battle and obtained possession of the ancient and real capital of the country, intended to record his triumph as usual in a Treaty of Peace, by one of the articles of which he would have obtained a sum of money to replenish his coffers, according to his usual practice; and he would then have made a peaceable and triumphant retreat from Russia across Poland and Germany, supported by the resources of the Russian Government as long as his armies should have remained in the Russian territory. In the mean time he had made no preparations for the Military Retreat which he would have to make, if his Diplomatic efforts should fail, which they did. We see that he was distressed for want of communications even before he thought of retreat; his hospitals were not supplied, nor even taken care of, and were at last carried off, and when he commenced to make a real movement of retreat, he was involved in difficulties without number. The first basis of his operations was lost, the new one not established; and he was not strong enough to force his way to the only one which could have been practicable, and by the use of which he might have saved his army,—by the sacrifice, however, of all those corps which were in the northern line of operations: I mean the line from Kalouga through the southern countries. But, instead of that, he was forced to take his retreat by the line of the river Beresina, which was exhausted, and upon which he had made no preparations whatever. This is in few words the history of that disaster. It is my opinion that the loss of the French army would have been accelerated, more disastrous and disgraceful, if the season had been wet instead of having been frosty. In truth, the army could not in that case have moved at all in the state to which all its animals were reduced at that time."

The Whig colour of buff and blue, the redcoats of the army, and the story of Charles the Fifth and the two clocks are among the further subjects illustrated in these Miscellanies.

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Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or assuming special branches of study, to accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparations, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a detail of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior Cloths of West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmora Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single and double Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonian, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.

As a sudden variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties;—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Bareges, Soie des Fees, Mousseline de Soie &c., &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

in the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up collars*, parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultural Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, and MOSQUITOS NETS.

Bombay, December 25, 1862.

Business Announcements.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Blue Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longeloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufactory.

Kilwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Eilwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemeggery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs. as.
Turning Chisels, ½ to 1½ inch	per set	10 0
Do. Gouges, ½ to 1½ „	„	10 0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5 0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	„	19 0